TERMS:

THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year yable in advance, or \$5, if payment is delayed until payable in advance, or be, it payment is detayed the she expiration of the year.

Advertisements will be charged \$5 per square of 19 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those the advertise by the year. The proof of the standard them they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and the advantaged.

charged accordingly. and
For announcing the names of candidates for office, 45.

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Cards, Blanks, Handbills, ac., win be style, and on reasonable terms.
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

Persons at a distance sending us the names of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis-

No communication inserted unless accompanied by e name of the author.

Office on Main street, next door to the old Jack-in Hotel.

THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1856. Conguessional .- Washington, May 21 .- The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of several railroads in the State of Alabama.

has passed the house. The President is considering a new propo sition for the settlement of the enlistment question, which is regarded by many as not likely to be available.

The President has sent fresh orders for troops in Kansas to sustain the law at all hazards. We are expecting to hear news of bloodshed hourly.

BATER FROM KANSAS .- St. Louis, May 21 .-Kansas dates have been received in this city to the 14th inst. Jones was convalescent .-The editor of the Herald of Freedom has been arrested. Reeder has escaped. Judge Fane. of Georgia, temporary Sheriff, it is reported, was twice shot at. It is also reported that 1500 men armed with Sharpe's rifles and two cannon were fortified at Lawrence, and defy arrest. One thousand men are said to have responded to the call on the Marshal, now encamped near Lawrence, to compel the inhabitants to submit to the Territorial laws.

The people are said to be rising in large numbers in response to Gov. Shannon's proelamation. Six hundred had arrived at Lecompton and four hundred at Franklin .-Large numbers were to have left Kickapoo on Saturday for Lecompton well armed and equipped and with two cannon. Great excitement existed, and a battle was anticipated. A large field piece consigned to Lawrence had been seized at Kansas City. It was reported that Gov. Reeder had escaped.

Mrs. Porter, the clairvoyant, who is eaid to have prophecied the destruction of the Pacific, has written an account of the burning of the Eriesson, which she prognosticates will take place on Friday at eleven o'clock, at some date not given.

FATAL SENSIBILITY .- In Holmes county, Ohio, Mr. Elias Workman committed suicide on Sunday week, by hanging himself with a bridle. It is said he had lately been elected to an important office in the township, and had given a heavy bond. Fearing he was not fit for the office, and to avoid the mortification of being laughed at, he rose in the morning at four o'clock, and went to the barn and hanged himself. If some of our Lecofoco of fice holders in this vicinity, were equally sensitive, our Coroner would have busy times!

THE GREEN EYED MONSTER.—The Boston Gazette relates the following case of "the green-eyed monster who makes the meat he feedeth on:"

"A newly married couple arrived in our city recently, and took lodgings at one of the fashionable hotels, to pass away that propitious season—alast too brief—known as the honeymoon. Their happiness was the cause of envy among many, for not a cloud appear-ed to overshadow the enjoyment of the passing hours, until a doctor was sent for in great haste, to relieve the lady of a dose of lauda num which threatened to terminate her life. The skill of the doctor saved the wife, and after the bride returned to consciousness, she was asked what motive could have induced her to commit such a wicked act. She repli ed: "I saw a lady wink at my husband at the table, and I did nt want to live!"

KIND WORDS .- They never blister the tongue or lips. And we have never heard of any mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. They help one's own good nature and good will. Soft words soften our own soul. Angry words are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it blaze more fiercely.

Formen,-The mail steamship Canada arrived at Halifax, bringing Liverpool dates to

May 10. The Flour market has advanced 6d to 1s

per bbl. The corn trade has improved, and prices advanced.

In the Havre market there is no change t report in prices or demand for cotton, grain or provisions.

The political news is generally unimpor tant.

The English Parliament has been proroque The Queen had pardoned all offenders except those who escaped.

Lord Clarendon's reply to Mr. Marcy is received. He says that if the laws of the United States have been infringed, the American government is entitled to demand and England will not hesitate to offer the most ample satisfaction; but her Majesty's government unequivocally disclaims any intention to either infringe the laws or disregard the policy of the sovereign rights of the United States

It is further stated that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, and the consols at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, solemnly deny the ects charged against them; and that the United States now has the opportunity of weighing the declarations of these four gen tlemen, of unimpeachable honor and integrity. against evidence upon which no reliance

ought to be placed. Lord Clarendon concludes, by hoping that these explanations may prove satisfactory as it is the desire of her Majesty's government to continue unbreken relations of friendship between the two governments.

THE TICKETS.

The tickets of both parties, in this State are now nearly complete. The following are the American District Electors appointed

1-N. G. Taylor, Washington.
2-Moses White, of Knox.
3-Reese B. Brabson, of Hamilton. 4-W. P. Hickerson, of Coffee. 5-Robert Hatton, of Wilson, 6-W, H. Wisener, of Bedford. 7-C. C. Crowe, of Giles. 8-J. M. Quarles, of Montgomery.

10-J. R. Mosby, of Fayette. The Democratic ticket, thus far, stands

1-Sam'l Powell, Hawkins. 2—James W. McHenry, of Overton.
3—JD. M. Key, of Hamilton.
4—E. L. Gardenhier, of White.
5—E. A. Keeble, of Rutherford.
6—James H. Thomas, of Maury.

8-G. C. Poindexter, of Montgomery. 9-J. D. C. Atkins, of Henry. 10-D. M. Currin, of Shelby.

WASHINGTON, May 25. Senate-A message was received from the House announcing the death of John G. Miller, late member of that body from Missouri. Mr. Geyer pronounced a enlogy upon the deceased, and after adopting the usual resolutions the Senate adjourned.

House-Mr. Lindley announced the recent death of his colleague, Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and spoke in high terms of his public and

Congress adjourned early in respect to the memory of Mr. Miller, of Missouri, Mr. Summer received his beating in the Senate Chamber immediately after the adjournment Mr. Brooks struck him fifty times, principally on the head. Mr. Brooks has been arres-

WASHINGTON, May 23. Senate-A committee of five was appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the assault on Mr. Sumner yesterday, and report statement of the facts.

BOSTON, May 23. The House of Representatives to day have unanimously appointed a Committee to report what action shall be taken concerning the assault upon Mr. Sumner. Great excitement exists and a meeting of citizens has been called for this evening.

AWFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ISTHMUS RAIL-ROAD .- By the George Law we have news that the train on the Panama Railroad, with the outward passengers by that vessel-nine cars and 900 passengers in all-ran off the track at Obispo Bridge fifteen miles from Panama. It was a complete wreck. Thirty dead bodies had been found, and two of the Aspinwall. It was impossible for any to go on, Mr. Dalhousie, a clerk in Aspinwall, is the only name given of the killed. All this comes of "rushing things."

LECTURE OF EX PRESIDENT TYLER .- On the 24th ult. Ex-President Tyler delivered a lecture at Petersburg, Va., on "The Dead of his Cabinet." The Express says:

He called to mind reminiscences of thos noble men who had shared with him the toils and struggles of political life, and dwelt upon their memories with an affection and generosity of sentiment that showed how truly and deaply his feelings imbued with love for them. Of each member—Gilmer, Legare, Upsher Calhoun, and Webster, who have one by one passed from the stage of life—he spoke separately. His lecture last-ed about one hour, and, when concluded, brought down an immense roll of applause.

CHICAGO, May 17 .- A letter from Kansas, dated 9th instant, states that the Missourians having threatened to destroy the testimony of the investigating committee, sealed packages were forwarded to Washington in charge of Robinson. They were not discovered at Lexington, and Mrs. Robinson proceeded with them after the arrest of her husband.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22 .- Estly and Cudly, merchants of this city, fought a duel vesterday morning at Pass Christian, Cuddy was killed and Estly slightly wounded. Another Nicaragua meeting was held last night. Enthusiasm ran high.

The Webster takes out a load of recruits to morrow for Niearagua.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22. There have been five unsuccessful ballots o day in the Connecticut Legislature for United States Senator.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION .- The hall of Smith & Nixon, at Cincinnati, capable of holding over 2,000 persons, has been selected as the place in which to hold the Dem ocratic National Convention.

The New York Sun states that "maerial aid" is being forwarded from that city to the Costa Rican Government, to enable it o continue the war upon Nicaragua and destroy the Walker government.-Rather a doubtful story.

The Washington Star states that he President having received the new Miaister from Nicaragua, has determined to prevent, at all hazards, the departure of armed bands from the United States for Central

An Indiana paper, announcing the death of a gentleman out West, says that, the deceased, thought a bank director, it is generally believed, died a Christian, and universally respected." Bankers in Indiana must be slippery customers.

A CHANGE OF FORTUNE -- A New York mer chant, who at one time had a capital of \$300,000 invested in business, now sweeps out one of the station houses, for the privilege of lodging there nightly.

General Cass, it is said, will attend the Cincinnati Convention as a delegate from

Senate and

House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, reports of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of March last, and also to a resolution of the House of Repre-sentatives of the 8th of May inst., both having reference to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the republies of New Granada and Nicaragua, and to the condition of Affairs in Centra

America.

These documents relate to questions of the highest importance and interest to the people of the United States.

The narrow isthmus which connects the continents of North and South America, has, by the facilities it affords for easy transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, rendered the countries of Central America an object of special consideration to all maritime nations, which has been greatly augmented in modern times by the operation of changes in commercial relation, especially those produced by the general use of steam as a motive power by land and sea. To us, on account of its geographical position and of our political interest as an American State of primary magnitude, that isthmus is of peculiar impor tance, just as the isthmus of Suez is, for coresponding reasons, to the maritime powers But, above all, the importance to the United States of securing free transit across the American isthmus has rendered it of paramount interest to us since the settlement of the Territories of Oregon and Washngton, and the accession of California to the

Impelled by these considerations, the United States took steps at an early day to assure suitable means of commercial transit, by canal, railway, or otherwise, across this

sthmus. We concluded, in the first place, a treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce with the republic of New Granada, among he conditions of which was a stipulation, on the part of New Granada, guarantying to the United States the right of way or transit across that part of the Isthmus which lies in the territory of New Granada, in consideration of which the United States guarantied in respect of the same territory the right of sover-

egaty and property of New Granada.

The effect of this treaty was to afford to the people of the United States facilities for at once opening a common road from Chagres to Panama, and for at length construct ing a railway in the same direction, to connect regularly with steamships, for the transporta-tion of mails, specie and passengers to and from, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the United States.

The United States also endeavored, but insuccessfully to obtain from the Mexican epublic the cession of the right of way at the northern extremity of the isthmus by Tehauntepec, and that line of communication continues to be an object of solicitude to the eople of this republic.

In the meantime, intervening between the republic of New Granada and the Mexican republic, lie the States of Guatemala Salvaor, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, cause they are in violation of the law of the the severed members of the former republic of Central America. Here, in the territory execute faithfully; because they are contrary of the Central American States, is the parrowest part of the isthmus, and hither, of to permit them would be a departure from course, public attention has been directed as good taits towards those American republics the most inviting field for enterprises of interoceanic communication between the opposite shores of America, and more especially to the territory of the States of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Paramount to that of any European State as was the interest of the United Sates in the security and freedom of projected lines of travel across the isthmus by the way of Nicaragua and Honduras, still we did not ield in this respect to any suggestions of rritorial aggrandizement, or even of exclusive advantage, either of communication or o commerce. Opportunities had not be n want-ing to the United States to procure such advaniges by peaceful means, and with full and ee assant of those who aloge had any legitinate authority in the matter. We disregarded those opportunities, from considerations alike of domestic and foreign policy; just as, even to the present day, we have persevered in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interest of others as well as our own, in regard to each and all of the States of Central

America. It was with surprise and regret, therefore, that the United States learned, a few days after the conclusion of the treaty of Guadaupe Hidalgo, by which the United States came, with the consent of the Mexican republic, the rightful owners of California, and thus invested with augmented special interest n the political condition of Central America, that a military expedition under the authority of the British government had landed at San Juan del Norte, in the State of Nicarngua, and taken forcible possession of that port, the necessary terminus of any canal or railway eross the isthmus within the territories of

Nienragua. It did not diminish the unwelcomeness as of this set on the part of Great Britain to find, that she assumed to justify it on the ground of an alleged protectorship of a small and obscure band of uncivilized Indians, whose proper name even had become lost to history, who did not constitute a State capable of territorial sovereignty, either in fact or of right, and all political interest in whom, nd in the territory they occupied, Great Britain had previously renounced by successive treaties with Spain, when Spain was overeign of the country, and subsequently with independent Spanish America.

Nevertheless, and injuriously affected the United States conceived themselves to have been by this act of the British government, and by its occupation about the same time of insular and of continental portions of the territory of the States of Honduras, we remembered the many and powerful ties and mutual interests by which Great Britain and the United States are associated, and we proceeded in earnest good faith, and with a neere desire to do whatever might strengthen the bonds of peace between us, to negotiate with Great Britain a convention to assure the perfect neutrality of all interoceanic commu cations across the isthmus, and, as the indispensable condition of such neutrality, the solute independence of the States of Central America, and their complete sovereignty within the limits of their own territory, as well against Great Britain as against the United States. We supposed we had accomlished that object by the convention of April 19, 1850, which would never have been signed nor ratified on the part of the United States but for the conviction that, in virtue of its provisions, neither Great Britain nor the ited States was thereafter to exercise any territorial sovereignty, in fact or in name, in any part of Central America, however or whensoever acquired, either before or afterwards. The essential object of the convenion-the neutralization of the isthmuswould, of course, become a nullity, if either

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE ON CENTRAL Great Britain or the United States were to AMERICAN AFFAIRS. land of the isthmus, and more especially if, inder any claim of protectorship of Indians, either government were to remain forever sovereign in fact of the Atlantic shores of the three States of Costa Rica, Nicaragua,

I have already communicated to the two Houses of Congress full information of the protracted and hitherto fruitless efforts which the United States have made to arrange this international question with Great Britain. It is refered to on the present ocasion only because of its intimate connection with the special object now to be brought to the attention of Congress.

The unsettled political condition of the Spanish American republics has never ceased to be regarded by this government with solicitude on their own account, while it has been the source of continual embarrassment our public and private relations with them. In the midst of the violent revolutions and wars by which they are continually agitated, their public authorities are unable to afford due protection to foreighners and to foreign interest within their territory, or even to defend their own soil against individual aggressors, foreign or domestic, the burden of the inconveniences and losses of which, thereore devolves in no inconsiderable degree, pon the foreign States associated with them n close relations of geographical vicinity or ommercial intercourse. Such is, more emphatically, the situation

of the United States with respect to the Re-publics of Mexico and of Central America,— Notwithstanding, however, the relative re moteness of the European States from America, facts of the same order have not failed to appear conspicuously in their intercourse with Spanish-American republics .-Great Britain has repeatedly been constrain ed to measures of force for the protection of British interests in those countries. France found it necessary to attack the castle of San Juan de Ulton, and even to debark troops at Vera Cruz, in order to obtain redress of

wrongs don't to Frenchmen in Mexico.

What is memorable in this respect in the conduct and policy of the United States is, that while it would be as easy for us to annex and absorb new territories in America as it is for European States to do this in Asia or Africa, and while, if done by us, it might be justified as well, on the alleged ground of the advantage which would accrue herefrom to the territories annexed and ab sorbed, yet we have abstained from doing it, in obedience to considerations of right not less than of policy; and that, while the courageous and self-reliant spirit of our people rompts them to hardy enterprises, and they occasionally yield to the temptation of taking part in the troubles of countries near at hand where they know how potential their influence, moral and material, must be, the American government has uniformly and steadily resisted all attempts of individuals in the United States to undertake armed aggression

against friendly Spanish American republics. While the present incumbent of the executive office has been in discharge of its duties, he has never failed to exert all the authority in him vested to repress such enterprises, t land, which the constitution requires him to to the policy of the government, and because in amity with us, which are entitled to, and will never conse to enjoy, in their calamities the cordial sympathy, and in their prosperity, the efficient good will of the government, and

of the people of the United States, To say that our laws in this respect ometimes violated or successfully evaded, is only to say what is true of all countries of Europe. Suffice it to repeat that the laws of the United States, prohibiting all foreign military enlistments or expeditions within our territory, have been executed with impartial good faith and so far as the nature of things permits as well in repression of private per-sons as of the official agents of other govern-

nents, both of Europe and America. Among the Central American republics, to which modern events have imparted most prominence, is that of Nicaragua, by reason of its particular position on the isthmus.— Citizens of the United States have established in its territory a regular interoceanie transit route, second only in value to the one previously established in the territory of New Granada.

The condition of Nicaragua would, it is than it has been, but for the occupation of its only Atlantic port by a foreign power, and of the disturbing authority set up and sustained by the same power in a portion of its territory, by means of which its domestic sovereignty was impaired, its public lands were ithheld from settlement, and it was deprived of all the maritime revenue which it would otherwise collect on imported merchandise at San Jonn del Norte.

In these circumstances of the political deility of the republic of Nicoragus, and when its inhabitants were exhausted by long continued civil war between parties neither of them strong enough to overcome the other. or permanently maintain internal tranquility one of the contending factions of the republic invited the assistance and co-operation of a small body of citizens of the United States from the State of California, whose presence as it appears, put an end at once to civil war, and restored apparent order throughout the territory of Nicaragua, with a new adminis tration, having at its head a distinguished individual, by birth a citizen of the republic, D. Patricio Rivas, as its provisional President. It is the established policy of the United States to recognize all governments without question of their source or their organization or of the means by which the governing per sons attain their power, provided there be government de facto accepted by the people

of the country, and with reserve only of tim

as to the recognition of the revolutionary governments arising out of the subdivision of parent States with which we are in relations of amity. We do not go behind the fact of a foreign government exercising actual power to in estigate questions of legitimacy; we do not nquire into the causes which may have led o a change of government. To us it is it different whether a successful revolution has been aided by foreign intervention or not; whether insurrection has overthrown an existing government, and another has been stablished in its place according to pre-exist ing forms, or in a manner adopted for the occasion by those whom we may find in the actual possession of power. All these mating forms, or in a manner adopted ters we leave to the people and public authorities of the particular country to deter mine; and their determination, whether it be by positive action or by ascertained acquies-

cence, is to us a sufficient warranty of the egitmacy of the new government. During the sixty-seven years which have ing government of the United States, in all which time this Union has maintained undisturbed domestic tranquility, we have had occasion to recognize governments de facto, founded either by domestic revolution or by military invasion from abroad, in many of the

governments of Europe.

It is the more imperatively necessary to apply this rule of the Spanish American reablics, in consideration of the frequent and not seldom anomalous changes of organization or administration which they undergo, and the revolutionary nature of most of these changes, of which the recent series of revolu tions in the Mexican republic is an example where five successive revolutionary gover ments have made their appearance in the course of a few months, and been recognized

successively, each as the political power of that country, by the United States. When, therefore, some time since, a new minister from the republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President Rivas, he must and would been received as such, unless he was found on inquiry subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory information upon the question whether President Rivas was in fact the head of an established government of the republic of Nicaragua, doubt as to which arose not only from the circumstances of his avowed association with armed emigrants recently from the United States, but that the proposed minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of Nicaragua,

Another minister from the republic of Nicaragua has now presented himself, and has been received as such, satisfactory evidense appearing that he represents the gov-

he government de jure, of that republic. The reception, while in accordance with the established policy of the United States, was likewise called for by the most imperative special exigencies, which require that this government shall enter at once into dipiomatic relations with that of Nicaragua,n the first place, a difference has occured between the government of President Rivas and the Nicarauga Transit Company, which involves the necessity of inquiry into the rights of citizens of the United States, who diege that they have been aggrieved by the acts of the former, and claim protection and redress at the hands of their governments .-In the second place, the inter-oceanic com munication by way of Nicaragua is effectual ly interrupted, and the persons and property of unoffending private citizens of the United States in that country require the attention of their government. Neither of these objects can receive due consideration without resumption of diplomatic intercourse with

he government of Nicaragua. Further than this, the documents commu neated show that, while the inter-oceanic transis by the way of Nicaragua is cut off, disturbances at Panama have occurred to obstruct, temporarily at least, that by the way of New Granada, involving the sacrifice of the lives, and property of citizens of the United States. A special commissioner has been despatched to Panama to investigate he facts of this occurrence, with a view par ticularly to the redress of the parties aggrieved. But measures of another class will be demanded for the future security of interoceanic communication by this as by the other routes of the isthmus.

It would be difficult to suggest a single portant to the United States than the maintenance of the communication, by land and sea, between the Atlantic and Pacifi States and Territories of the Union. It is a material element of the national integrity

and sovereignty.

I have adopted such precautionary measures, and have taken such action, for the purpose of affording security to the several ransit routes of Central America, and to the ersons and property of citizens of the Uni ted States connected with or using the same, as are within my constitutional power, and as existing circumstances have seemed to demand. Should these measures prove inadequate to the object, that fact will be comunicated to Congress, with such recomnendations as the exigency of the case may odicate. FRANKLIN PIERCF.

WASHINGTON, May 15 1856. GREAT LOSS IN PRODUCE .- It is stated hat the immense quanties of wheat purcha ed at Chicago, Milwaukie and other points at the West last fall said at the time to be on account of the French Government were in reality bought for parties in Boston, New York, &c., who will "realize" a loss of some lieved have been much more prosperous thing near a million of dollars! Millions of bushels were purchased, purchasers expecting to make an immense profit.

We much fear, says the N. O. Cresent that the pestilence will ravage New York and other northern cities the ing summer. Its march has been steadily in ne direction for several years; and, very likely, the whole continent will feel the effeets of its terrible visitation before it stops If the vellow fever ever gets to raging ep idemically in New York, the horrible scenes which accompanied the plague in London will be outdone.

Dr. Joseph H. Gny was shot dead or the night of the 20th uit., near Lexington Miss., by a man named Nall, who mistook him in the dark for a thief. Dr. Guy was, at the time, a fugitive from Justice, having, in 1853, murdered Dr. McLeary, at Berlin, Ten-

The London Times was established in 1785 by John Walter, and on his death, in 1838, inherited by his son John, at present a member of Parliam-nt. The establishment is valued at £750,000 sterring, or \$3,750,000. Its editor-in chief receives an annual salary of £5,000; and its Paris correspondent 50,000 francs per annum.

Capt, Hansen, of the Mexican navy. well known in the United States from his guano speculations, was killed by two sailors on board of his man of war schooner Suerte, recently, a few leagues off the port of Acapaleo.

Judge McLean's letter in the Intelligencer staing, in correction of some remarks of Gen. Cass, his position, that Congress has no pow-er to establish but can prohibit slavery in the territories, is considered equivalent to an admission of his candidacy for the Presidency, as a Judge of the Supreme Court would scarcely, under other circumstances, publish his opinion on a grave constitutional ques-tion in the shape of a letter.

THE PUTURE .- Martin Lather said :-When I lay sucking at my mother's breasts, I had no notion how I should afterward eat, drink, or live. Even so we on earth have no idea what the life to come will be."

More are drowned in the wine can than in the ocean.

THE ANGEL BAROUE.

BY L. VIRGINIA SMITH. Little Calvin, a blue-eyed, fair-haired child Little Calvin, a blue-eyed, fair-haired child of six summers, was dying, and he bade his father and mother come near the bed side that he might tell them farewell. "Mother," said he, "will you not go with me!" "Where are you going, my child!" asked his mother. With his eyes fixed upward, he answered, "To Heaven, Mother," and in a moment was in the arms of Him who has said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and farlid the tle children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

From the rosy western Heaven, Through the tinted mists of even, Up the purple steeps of twilight Slowly sailed a snowy cloud, Coasting by the golden sky-lands, Sweeping round the starry islands, Sailed that barque until the zenith Was enveloped in its shroud.

Since upon that sea uncharted, Once before came scraphs sailing On a skyward tending track. Then a leaf, of God's evangel They had left-a tiny angel On thy bosom, gentle mother— Now they come to call it back.

All his earthly mission ended, On his little couch extended, Lay he, watching with the spirit, As his azure eye grew dim; Though by others all unnoted, Watching where that vessel floated, And the wooing angels waited, For he knew they came for him.

Many sweet "good byes" he told ye, Close his little arms enfold ye— Father, brother pressing near him, Shutting Heaven from his view. But to thee he clung the nearest, Thou, the fondest, best and dearest, As he murmured, "Oh, my mother, Wilt not you go with me, too!"

"Where, oh! where, my child!" "To Heaven!" Sighed the passing spirit. Even Caught the gadence of the chorus, As the angel barque swept on: Sailing up the other slowly, It has reached the haven holy, And lies moored within the shadow Of Jehovah's great white throne,

DON'T READ THIS IN PUBLIC .- [We like : good thing; but some good things propriety requires to be enjoyed privately. The following, if read publicly, might hurt somebody's feelings. It is from the Memphis Eagle.]

Governor McRae, of Mississippi, has just given the world a specimen of his elemency in the pardon of a person who had been con victed of, and imprisoned for selling liquor to slaves. The reader could not guess in week the reason assigned for the pardon, and to save him the trouble, we will tell him .-He was pardoned on the ground that he was a "foreigner, a short time in the country, and nasequainted with the law." Now let us see how wide you can open your eyes, reader .-There, that will do. Now, that is rather a singular reason to give, by a Governor who thinks that notwithstanding the man's alienism and ignorance of the law, he is qualified to vote! It is something new in the law, that a man's ignorance of it is an excuse for all violations of it by no 1850, and was naturalized on the 9th of Ja uary, 1856, convicted and sent to prison the very next day, and pardoned three months after. We leave the reader to smoke this pipe-full of executive logic, and puff some-

thing out of it if he can. Nine years ago a man died of dropsy, and was buried in Middlesex, Vt., and it being desirable to remove the corps to Pomfound to have become perfect stone, as hard as marble, and not in the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corps weighed five hundred and fifty pounds What is more remarkable the body of a girl buried by his side was wholly consumed, only a few of the principa! bones remaining.

A VERY SINGULAR AFFAIR .- A Very curious instance of confusion has taken place in family in lumber street. A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a little son. In the bustle of eradle, to the confusion of the mothers, when taken from the cradic, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which was the daughter's son-a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great distress over the affair.-Albany Knickeroucker.

Social opinion is like a sharp knife .-There are foolish people who regard it with terror, and dare not to touch or meddle with it; there are more foolish people, who, in rash ness or defiance, seize it by the blade, and get eat and mangled for their pains; and their are wise people who grasp it discreetly and boidly by the handle, and use it to carve

Col. Benton is engaged in preparing condensation of the debates of Congress from the beginning of the government to the present day.

A man in Kentucky was so enormously big, that when he died it took two elergymen and a boy to preach his funeral.

A fellow at Stratford, C. W., made a wager that he would siss the first woman that passed. He attempted to win the wager, by be enhanced in sweetness, but that she and got his face slapped by the lady, who summoned him afterwards for the assault, for which he was fined five dollars.

I GOT A GOING AND COULDN'T STOP .- A little boy named Frank was standing in the "Frank!"

"Sir!" said Frank, and started full speed and ran into the street.

His father called him back, and asked him if he did not hear his first call, "Yes, sir," said Frank.

"Well, then," said his father, "what made you run into the street ?" "()," said Frank, "I got a going and couldn't This is the way that a great many

AN AGRARIAN LAW WANTED,-Five noblemen, the Dukes of Sutherland, Athol, Argyle, and Burleigh, with the Marquis of Brailbam, own one-fourth of Scotland, and two thousand proprietors possess one-third of the land of the three kingdoms.

and 865,000 in gold.

MERCANTILE HONOR-WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT WAS .- The lively correspondent of the Liverpool Journal, who writes the "Talk on Change" once a week for that journal, has the following article in relation to the demoralization of the times:

Referring to speculation the talk was, that it has greatly depreciated the once high character of the British merchant; that while statesmen and politicians lied for the good of their country, he alone enriched it by its truthfulness, his probity and his honor; that his word passed for even more than he was worth, and no one ever dreamt of suspecting him of fraud or meanness. That now it is different; that every day discloses facts adverse to his party, and that this very week the underwriters of London have met to consider the gross imposition practiced in cases of marine insurances; that they proclaim aloud that the present race of shipowners. and shippers have ceased to inspire confi-dence in their dealings; that they carry fraud to an extent that threatens to prevent underwriting altogether; that wrecks, they insinunte, are manufactured to order, and that invoices are forged for a profitable purpose; that villainy fails short in these particulars, claims of a most unjustifiable nature are put in and insisted on; that this has grown into a reprehensible system, and that if not checked marine insurance must cease; that dishon-esty has traickled from the highest to the lowest; that poison barks in the druggist's shop, impairs the health-giving articles sold by the grocer, and is found at the flour mill adulterating the flour; that if the world is not coming to an end, it is time, for the sake of humanity, it was thinking of a final exit."

DID HE LIE.-The Washington Union, in speaking of Judge Donglas' last speech, says that he "proceeded to expose, in most cloquent terms, the injustice that had been done to him and the other supporters of the Kansas bill, in the charge "that they had violated a sacred compact,' when it was now admitted that the principle of that bill was right. He continued for bult an hour in a strain of bold, snimated and powerful eloquence to arraign the leaders of the Black Republican party."

This "bold, animated and powerful el-

quence" was probably nothing but the barroom blackguardism and denunciation for which our distinguished Senator is noted,— But this is not to the point. In his Springfield speech, a few years ago, Judge Douglas pronounced the Missouri Compromise a "sa-cred compact," and said "palsied be that hand that would disturb it." The question now is, did he lie then, or has he violated a sacred compact by repealing the Compromise The Union will please inform us .- Chicago

Democral. THE COMING SICKNESS .- The germs of pestilence are hatching in the elements.— Everything points to the approach of a sickly summer and autumn. It should, therefore, be the care of every person to preserve the several functions of the body in their full tone. Diseases fall first upon those whose organism is already disordered through their own neglect. Guard well against constipation, and its opposite. Eat nothing indigestible Avoid all green and half matured vegetables violating it. Such a principle would excuse and traits. Pay strict attention to the cleanliness of the surface of your bodies persons generally. But the beauty of the all begin the work of purification about your thing is, that the man came to this country in yards, and in your houses, early: and do it yards, and in your houses, early; and do it thoroughly. Chanliness, simple diet, and regular habits will form the strongest protection against the coming epidemic. As no man can tell where the arrow of death may fall first, he is the wisest who first puts his house

in order - Medical Specialist. OUR DEFERENCE TO WOMEY .- A remarks. ble evidence of the American's veneration for woman has just been exhibited in Indiana .ing desirable to remove the corps to Pom-fret recently, the body was disinterred, and State, mobbed the grog shops of the place, spilled their liquors upon the earth, and literally smashed the business of dram sulling.— No resistance was made to them more serious than barring doors and uttering humble entreaties. But a man, an unlucky he-owner of a newspaper, justified their action in the "True American Flag." Presto, change !-The liquor dealers flew at that Flag, struck it forthwith, and made a hashed pi of its cases,

types, stands, and presses. ANTIDOTE FOR POISON, -- Mustard is one of the best, and always the most convenient ar. tieles to be used when poison has been taken into the stomach. Mix a large teaspoonful of it in powder in a tumbler of warm water, add swallow it at once. If it does not act immediately as an emetic, take another. As soon as the the vomiting is over swallow a teaspoonful of sweet oil, and you are cured, without a stomach pump or doctor's bill .-The Plough.

Tough .- The Boston Bee, a paper noterious for its veracity, says that a man up in New Hampshire went out gunning one day this spring—he saw a flock of pigeons sit-ting on a limb of an old pine, so he dropped a ball into his gun and fired. The ball split the limb, which closed up and caught the toes of all the birds in it. He saw that he had got them all, so he fastened two balls together with wire and fired, cut the limb off, which fell into the river; he then waded in and brought it ashore. On counting them there were over three hundred pigeons, and in his boots were two barrels of stad,

Women never loose sight of appearances. No matter how violent may widow's grief she never enjoys weeping with adequate gusto, unless her tears are dried with a perfumed handkerchief. If Mrs. Muggins wears Merchin borders to her night eaps, it isn't because her slumber will theremight make a taking appearance in cose of fire during the night. Mrs. Muggins is cous-in to the old mad, who, when asked why she were gold fringed garters, said she didn't know "what might happen."

RECIPE FOR SPAVIN IN HORSES .- Two table spoonsful of common sait dissolved in one pint of water, to which add two table spoons-ful of Cayenne pepper, powdered fine, and half pint of lard; all to be put in a pot and simmered slowly, until all the water has been evaporated; then add one ounce of hartshorn and one ounce of laudanum, all well mixed and put into a bottle and well corked. Rub the affected knee three times a day with the mixture, and you will find one bottle will generally effect a cure. This will also cure the swinney. get into difficulty; they get a going and can't

EXTINGUISHING FIRES .- Pice engines work. ed by hand are already obsolete in Cincinnati, having given place to the steam fire engine, of which there are seven in that city, and are so efficient that a fire never extends beyond the building where it originates.

An old woman lately arrived at Chi-The coinage at the New Orleans mint in April amounted to \$401;000 in silver ket containing five kittens, and a pup with its eyes not open.